Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	229	380/201.ccls.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/06/18 18:28
S2	. 0	380/201.ccls. and vocoder	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/07/02 16:01
S3	23	380/201.ccls. and voice	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/06/18 18:32
S4	81271	voice activity.ti.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/06/18 18:33
S5	42	"voice activity".ti.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/06/18 18:33
S6	10	"voice activity".ti. and frame.ab.	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/06 16:12
S7	207	vocoder near2 frame	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/06/18 18:41
S8	480	vocoder near2 frame "transition frame"	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/06/18 18:41
S9	5	vocoder near2 frame and "transition frame"	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/06/18 18:47
S10	207	vocoder near2 frame	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/06/18 18:49
S11	13	vocoder near2 frame and (DTX)	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/06/18 18:49
S12	56	vocoder and transition near2 frame	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/02 16:04
S13	23	vocoder and "transition frame"	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/02 16:33
S14	163	(speech or voice) near2 activity same detect\$5 and (frame near2 (generat\$3 creat\$3 make))	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/02 17:26
S15	52	((speech or voice) near2 activity same detect\$5 and (frame near2 (generat\$3 creat\$3 make))) and vocoder	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/02 16:36
S16	29	frame and vocoder and noise and ((voice speech) near2 activity) and ("DTX" or "discontinuous transmission")	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/02 17:28
S17	11	frame and vocoder and noise and ((voice speech) near2 activity) and ("DTX" or "discontinuous transmission") and "transition"	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/02 17:37
S18	0	frame and vocoder and noise and ((voice speech) near2 activity) and ("DTX" or "discontinuous transmission") and "transition frame"	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/02 17:37
S19	0	(speech voice) and codebook near (decrypt or encrypt)	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/02 17:37
S20	261	encrypt\$3 and decrypt\$ and (voice speech).ab.	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/06 16:13
S21	18	encrypt\$3 and decrypt\$ and (voice speech).ab. and codebook	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/07 14:09
S22	866	704/270.ccls.	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/07 14:10

			.,		,	
S23	212	713/171.ccls.	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/07 14:10
S24	198	704/208.ccls.	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/07 14:10
S25	8733	"704"/\$.ccls.	USPAT	OR	ON	2007/11/21 18:26
S26	182	"704"/\$.ccls. and "VAD"	USPAT	OR	ON	2004/07/07 14:10
S27	265	yadav.in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/05/06 16:27
S28	265	yadav.in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/05/06 18:39
S29	266	(voice speech noise) with (activity). ab.	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/05/15 22:20
S30	0	(voice speech noise) with (activity). ab. and (state adj vector)	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/05/15 22:20
S31	24	(voice speech noise) with (activity) and (state adj vector)	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/05/15 22:21
S32	23	(voice speech noise) with (activity) and (state adj vector) and frame\$2	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/05/15 22:22
S33	0	(voice speech noise) with (activity) and (state adj vector) and frame\$2 and ((increment\$3) with (state adj vector))	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/05/15 22:21
S34	0	(voice speech noise) with (activity) and ((increment\$3) with (state adj vector))	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/05/15 22:21
S35	23	(voice speech noise) with (activity) and (state adj vector) and (packet\$2 frame\$2)	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/05/15 22:28
S36	23	(voice speech noise) with (activity) and ("state vector") and (packet\$2 frame\$2)	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/05/15 22:28
S37	0	"6272633".pn. and "state vector"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/05/15 22:52
S38	0	"6272633".pn. and "vector"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/05/15 22:52
S39	1	"6272633".pn. and "encrypt"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/05/15 22:53
S40	0	"6272633".pn. and "state"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/05/15 22:53
S41	1	"6272633".pn. and "buffer"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/05/15 22:53
S42	3497	(state adj vector\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/06 15:07

11/21/07 6:42:01 PM C:\Documents and Settings\KAbrishamkar\My Documents\EAST\Workspaces\09742039.wsp Page 2

		,				,
S43	2	(state adj vector\$2) with (vocoder\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/06 16:48
S44	26	(state adj vector\$2) with (voice speech)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/06 16:48
S45	0	(state adj vector\$2) with (voice speech) with (increment\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/06 15:12
S46	26	(state adj vector\$2) with (voice speech)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/06 15:12
S47	1	"6721280".pn.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/01/06 15:36
S48	1	"6883101".pn.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/01/06 16:08
S49	1	"4817146".pn.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/01/06 16:47
S50	0	"4817146".pn. and state with vector	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/01/06 16:48
S51	1	"4817146".pn. and vector\$2	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/01/06 16:48
S52	145	(vector\$2) with (vocoder\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/06 16:48
S53	12	(vector\$2) with (vocoder\$2) near2 frame\$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/06 16:49
S54	974	vocoder with frame\$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/22 15:25

	·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
S55	571	vocoder near3 frame\$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/22 15:25
S56	8	vocoder near3 frame\$2 and (transition adj frame)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/22 15:34
S57	2	"5414796".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/22 15:35
S58	2	"5414796".pn. and (background adj noise)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/22 15:35
S59	1	"6691092".pn.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/22 18:00
S60	1288	704/270.ccls.	USPAT	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:13
S61	502	713/171.ccls.	USPAT	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:13
S62	253	704/208.ccls.	USPAT	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:14
S63	1858	704/270.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:13
S64	856	713/171.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:13
S65	342	704/208.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:14

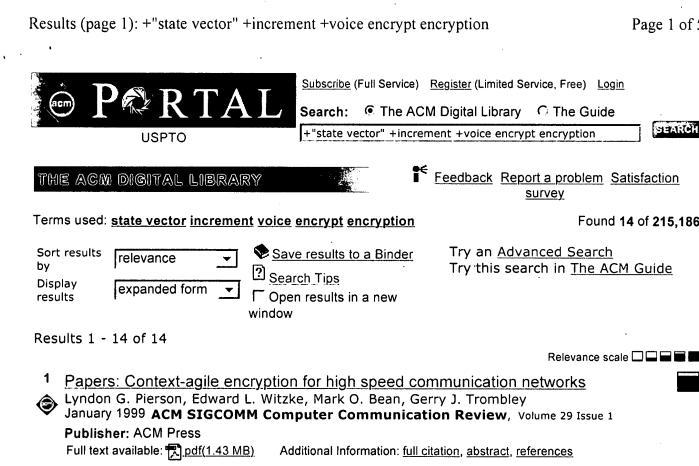
S66	3053	S63 S64 S65	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:14
S67	154	S66 and (vocoder)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:14
S68	0	S66 and (vocoder) and (state adj vector\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:14
S69	0	S66 and (vocoder voder) and (state adj vector\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:14
S70	49	(vocoder voder) and (state adj vector\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/14 15:15
S71	18	(vocoder voder) and (state adj vector\$2) and (encrypt\$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ÖN	2007/11/15 15:43
S72	7	"5414796".pn. "5911128".pn. "6122384".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/15 15:44
S73	3	"5414796".pn. "5911128".pn. "6122384".pn.	USPAT	OR	ON	2007/11/15 15:44

				r		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
S74	0	(silent\$2) adj ((id)(identification\$2)) adj frame	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/19 14:10
S75	7	(silent\$2) adj ((id)(identification\$2))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/19 14:11
S76	32516	(background\$2 comfort\$2) adj (noise\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/19 14:12
S77	4487	(state adj vector\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/21 13:49
S78	49	(state adj vector\$2) and vocoder	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/21 13:49
S79	18	(state adj vector\$2) and vocoder and encrypt\$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/21 13:50
S80	32	(state adj vector\$2) with encrypt\$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/21 13:50

S81	13	(state adj vector\$2) with encrypt\$6 and ((vocoder\$2) (voice adj coder\$2))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/21 13:50
S82	110	380/261.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/21 18:26
S83	488	370/312.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/21 18:26

SEARCH

Found **14** of **215,186**



Different applications have different security requirements for data privacy, data integrity, and authentication. Encryption is one technique that addresses these requirements. Encryption hardware, designed for use in high-speed communications networks, can satisfy a wide variety of security requirements if the hardware implementation is keyagile, key length-agile, mode-agile, and algorithm-agile. Hence, context-agile encryption provides enhanced solutions to the secrecy, interoperability, and ...

Security issues in ATM networks

Danai Patiyoot, S. J. Shepard

October 1999 ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review, Volume 33 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.08 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, index terms

This paper presents a survey of existing solutions aiming to secure communications over ATM network. Details are given about: the security services offered, their placement within ATM protocol reference model, the mechanism to negotiate security services, techniques to provides synchronisation and key exchange protocol. Additionally, this paper proposes a new ATM security solution.

Keywords: ATM, security <u>Polling systems with server timeouts and their application to token passing networks</u> Edmundo de Souza e Silva, H. Richard Gail, Richard R. Muntz October 1995 IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON), Volume 3 Issue 5 Publisher: IEEE Press Full text available: pdf(1.61 MB) Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms

Classics in software engineering January 1979 Divisible Book

Publisher: Yourdon Press

Additional Information: full citation, cited by, index terms

⁵ A model for recentralization of computing: (distributed processing comes home)



Harold Lorin

March 1990 ACM SIGARCH Computer Architecture News, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.38 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, index terms

Distributed systems commonly contain heterogencity at all levels of systems structure, differentiated by function (special servers), operating systems and architecture within a single system. On the other hand, large mainframes tend to be more homogeneous in their structures, even when they are multiprocessors. This paper explores a way of using the models of heterogeneous distributed computing within a mainframe. The argument is that appropriate restructuring of the mainframe can achieve a conv ...

6 Cost of state saving & rollback



John Cleary, Fabian Gomes, Brian Unger, Zhonge Xiao, Raimar Thudt

July 1994 ACM SIGSIM Simulation Digest, Proceedings of the eighth workshop on Parallel and distributed simulation PADS '94, Volume 24 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(722.11 KB)

Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

Approaches to state saving and rollback for a shared memory, optimistically synchronized, simulation executive are presented. An analysis of copy state saving and incremental state saving is made and these two schemes are compared. Two benchmark programs are then described, one a simple, all overhead, model and one a performance model of a regional Canadian public telephone network. The latter is a large SS7 common channel signalling model that represents a very challenging, practical, test ...

7 Course 21: Database techniques with motion capture: Database techniques with





motion capture

Christos Faloutsos, Jessica Hodgins, Nancy Pollard

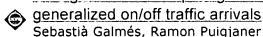
August 2007 ACM SIGGRAPH 2007 courses SIGGRAPH '07

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(2.92 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references mov(137:48 MIN)

Motion-capture databases are now large, varied, and widely used. This course covers techniques that are useful for organizing, processing, and navigating such databases. Topics include choice of distance function, indexing for fast retrieval, and time-series prediction for stitching, segmentation, and outlier detection. Current and potential applications are discussed.

8 An algorithm for computing the mean response time of a single server queue with



June 2003 ACM SIGMETRICS Performance Evaluation Review, Proceedings of the 2003 ACM SIGMETRICS international conference on Measurement and modeling of computer systems SIGMETRICS '03, Volume 31 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(313.03 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

In this paper, an exact solution for the response time distribution of a single server, infinite capacity, discrete-time queue is presented. This queue is fed by a flexible discrete-time arrival process, which follows an on/off evolution. A workload variable is associated with each arrival instant, which may correspond to the service demand generated by a single arrival, or represent the number of simultaneous arrivals (bulk arrivals). Accordingly, the analysis focuses on two types of queues: (O ...

Keywords: Markov chain, arrival process, queuing model, response time, steady-state

9 Selected writings on computing: a personal perspective

Edsger W. Dijkstra January 1982 Book

Publisher: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.

Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, cited by, index terms

Since the summer of 1973, when I became a Burroughs Research Fellow, my life has been very different from what it had been before. The daily routine changed: instead of going to the University each day, where I used to spend most of my time in the company of others, I now went there only one day a week and was most of the time that is, when not travelling!-- alone in my study. In my solitude, mail and the written word in general became more and more important. The circumstance that my employe ...

10 Achieving convergence-free routing using failure-carrying packets

Karthik Lakshminarayanan, Matthew Caesar, Murali Rangan, Tom Anderson, Scott Shenker, Ion Stoica

August 2007 ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review, Proceedings of the 2007 conference on Applications, technologies, architectures, and protocols for computer communications SIGCOMM '07, Volume 37 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(334.99 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Current distributed routing paradigms (such as link-state, distance-vector, and path-vector) involve a convergence process consisting of an iterative exploration of intermediate routes triggered by certain events such as link failures. The convergence process increases router load, introduces outages and transient loops, and slows reaction to failures. We propose a new routing paradigm where the goal is not to reduce the convergence times but rather to eliminate the convergence process comple ...

Keywords: convergence, internet routing, protocols

11 Controlling simulations: Keyframe control of complex particle systems using the adjoint method

Chris Wojtan, Peter J. Mucha, Greg Turk

September 2006 Proceedings of the 2006 ACM SIGGRAPH/Eurographics symposium on Computer animation SCA '06

Publisher: Eurographics Association

Full text available: pdf(6.63 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Control of physical simulation has become a popular topic in the field of computer graphics. Keyframe control has been applied to simulations of rigid bodies, smoke, liquid, flocks, and finite element-based elastic bodies. In this paper, we create a framework for controlling systems of interacting particles -- paying special attention to simulations of

cloth and flocking behavior. We introduce a novel integrator-swapping approximation in order to apply the adjoint method to linearized implicit s ...

12 A new connection admission control for spotbeam handover in LEO satellite networks Sungrae Cho, Ian F. Akyildiz, Michael D. Bender, Huseyin Uzunalioğlu

July 2002 Wireless Networks, Volume 8 Issue 4

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers

Full text available: 7 pdf(313.30 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Frequent spotbeam handovers in low earth orbit (LEO) satellite networks require a technique to decrease the handover blocking probabilities. A large variety of schemes have been proposed to achieve this goal in terrestrial mobile cellular networks. Most of them focus on the notion of prioritized channel allocation algorithms. However, these schemes cannot provide the connection-level quality of service (QoS) guarantees. Due to the scarcity of resources in LEO satellite networks, a ...

Keywords: LEO satellite networks, channel allocation, connection admission control, handover management

13 Social browsing: Group unified histories an instrument for productive unconstrained





<u>co-browsi</u>na

Maria Aneiros, Vladimir Estivill-Castro, Chengzheng Sun

November 2003 Proceedings of the 2003 international ACM SIGGROUP conference on Supporting group work GROUP '03

Publisher: ACM Press

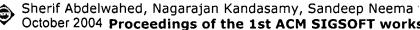
Full text available: pdf(223.25 KB)

Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

The most common task being performed on the World Wide Web, namely exploring its contents remains an individual rather than a cooperative, shared or partnered activity. We propose that the existing model of collaborative browsing, namely master/slave, is too restrictive. Instead, we introduce group unified histories to provide unconstrained cooperative browsing. Our approach is founded on a persistent shared history object which is replicated for each user and totally configurable. In order for ...

Keywords: awareness, collaborative browsing, consistency model, group unified history, unconstrained cooperative browsing

14 A control-based framework for self-managing distributed computing systems



October 2004 Proceedings of the 1st ACM SIGSOFT workshop on Self-managed systems WOSS '04

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: 7 pdf(176.70 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references

This paper describes an online control framework to design self-managing distributed computing systems that continually optimize their performance in response to changing computing demands and environmental conditions. An online control technique is used in conjunction with predictive filters to tune the performance of individual system components based on their forecast behavior. In a distributed setting, a global controller is used to manage the interaction between components such that overall ...

Results 1 - 14 of 14

The ACM Portal is published by the Association for Computing Machinery. Copyright © 2007 ACM, Inc.

Terms of Usage Privacy Policy Code of Ethics Contact Us

Useful downloads: Adobe Acrobat Q QuickTime Windows Media Player Real Player



Subscribe (Full Service) Register (Limited Service, Free) Login

Search: The ACM Digital Library O The Guide

+"state vector" +increment encrypt encryption

SEARCH

the acm digital library

Feedback Report a problem Satisfaction survey

Terms used: state vector increment encrypt encryption

Found 319 of 215,186

Sort results

Best 200 shown

relevance by Display expanded form

Save results to a Binder Search Tips Copen results in a new

Try an Advanced Search Try this search in The ACM Guide

results window

Results 1 - 20 of 200

Result page: **1** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 next

Relevance scale

Papers: Context-agile encryption for high speed communication networks

Lyndon G. Pierson, Edward L. Witzke, Mark O. Bean, Gerry J. Trombley January 1999 ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review, Volume 29 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: T pdf(1.43 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references

Different applications have different security requirements for data privacy, data integrity, and authentication. Encryption is one technique that addresses these requirements. Encryption hardware, designed for use in high-speed communications networks, can satisfy a wide variety of security requirements if the hardware implementation is keyagile, key length-agile, mode-agile, and algorithm-agile. Hence, context-agile encryption provides enhanced solutions to the secrecy, interoperability, and ...

Security issues in ATM networks

Danai Patiyoot, S. J. Shepard
October 1999 ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review, Volume 33 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.08 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, index terms

This paper presents a survey of existing solutions aiming to secure communications over ATM network. Details are given about: the security services offered, their placement within ATM protocol reference model, the mechanism to negotiate security services, techniques to provides synchronisation and key exchange protocol. Additionally, this paper proposes a new ATM security solution.

Keywords: ATM, security

3 Introductory tutorials: parallel and distributed simulation: Parallel and distributed simulation: traditional techniques and recent advances

Kalvan S. Perumalla

December 2006 Proceedings of the 38th conference on Winter simulation WSC '06

Publisher: Winter Simulation Conference

Full text available: pdf(300.03 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references

This tutorial on parallel and distributed simulation systems reviews some of the traditional synchronization techniques and presents some recent advances.

4	The Vector-Thread Architecture Ronny Krashinsky, Christopher Batten, Mark Hampton, Steve Gerding, Brian Pharris, Jared Casper, Krste Asanovic March 2004 ACM SIGARCH Computer Architecture News, Proceedings of the 31st annual international symposium on Computer architecture ISCA '04,	
	Volume 32 Issue 2 Publisher: IEEE Computer Society, ACM Press Full text available: pdf(317.13 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, citings	
	The vector-thread (VT) architectural paradigm unifies the vectorand multithreaded compute models. The VT abstraction provides the programmer with a control processor and a vector of virtual processors (VPs). The control processor can use vector-fetch commands to broadcast instructions to all the VPs or each VP can use thread-fetches to direct its own control flow. A seamless intermixing of the vector and threaded control mechanisms allows a VT architecture flexibly and compactly encode application	
5 ③	Incremental Bayesian networks for structure prediction Ivan Titov, James Henderson	
~	June 2007 Proceedings of the 24th international conference on Machine learning ICML '07 Publisher: ACM Press	
	Full text available: pdf(301.89 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references	
	We propose a class of graphical models appropriate for structure prediction problems where the model structure is a function of the output structure. Incremental Sigmoid Belief Networks (ISBNs) avoid the need to sum over the possible model structures by using directed arcs and incrementally specifying the model structure. Exact inference in such directed models is not tractable, but we derive two efficient approximations based on mean field methods, which prove effective in artificial experim	
6 ③	The fault span of crash failures George Varghese, Mahesh Jayaram March 2000 Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 47 Issue 2	
_	George Varghese, Mahesh Jayaram March 2000 Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 47 Issue 2 Publisher: ACM Press	
_	George Varghese, Mahesh Jayaram March 2000 Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 47 Issue 2	
_	George Varghese, Mahesh Jayaram March 2000 Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 47 Issue 2 Publisher: ACM Press Full text available: pdf(399.63 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms A crashing network protocol is an asynchronous protocol whose memory does not survive crashes. We show that a crashing network protocol that works over unreliable links can be driven to arbitrary global states, where each node is in a state reached in some (possibly different) execution, and each link has an arbitrary mixture of packets sent in (possibly different) executions. Our theorem considerably generalizes an earlier result, due to Fekete et al., which states that t SCAAT: incremental tracking with incomplete information Greg Welch, Gary Bishop	
•	George Varghese, Mahesh Jayaram March 2000 Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 47 Issue 2 Publisher: ACM Press Full text available: pdf(399.63 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms A crashing network protocol is an asynchronous protocol whose memory does not survive crashes. We show that a crashing network protocol that works over unreliable links can be driven to arbitrary global states, where each node is in a state reached in some (possibly different) execution, and each link has an arbitrary mixture of packets sent in (possibly different) executions. Our theorem considerably generalizes an earlier result, due to Fekete et al., which states that t SCAAT: incremental tracking with incomplete information Greg Welch, Gary Bishop August 1997 Proceedings of the 24th annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques SIGGRAPH '97	
•	George Varghese, Mahesh Jayaram March 2000 Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 47 Issue 2 Publisher: ACM Press Full text available: pdf(399.63 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms A crashing network protocol is an asynchronous protocol whose memory does not survive crashes. We show that a crashing network protocol that works over unreliable links can be driven to arbitrary global states, where each node is in a state reached in some (possibly different) execution, and each link has an arbitrary mixture of packets sent in (possibly different) executions. Our theorem considerably generalizes an earlier result, due to Fekete et al., which states that t SCAAT: incremental tracking with incomplete information Greg Welch, Gary Bishop August 1997 Proceedings of the 24th annual conference on Computer graphics and	
•	George Varghese, Mahesh Jayaram March 2000 Journal of the ACM (JACM), Volume 47 Issue 2 Publisher: ACM Press Full text available: pdf(399.63 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms A crashing network protocol is an asynchronous protocol whose memory does not survive crashes. We show that a crashing network protocol that works over unreliable links can be driven to arbitrary global states, where each node is in a state reached in some (possibly different) execution, and each link has an arbitrary mixture of packets sent in (possibly different) executions. Our theorem considerably generalizes an earlier result, due to Fekete et al., which states that t SCAAT: incremental tracking with incomplete information Greg Welch, Gary Bishop August 1997 Proceedings of the 24th annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques SIGGRAPH '97 Publisher: ACM Press/Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.	

٩

optimistic simulation on myrinet clusters

Francesco Quaglia, Andrea Santoro

June 2003 Proceedings of the 17th annual international conference on Supercomputing ICS '03

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(253.35 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Checkpointing and Communication Library (CCL) is a recently developed software implementing CPU offloaded checkpointing functionalities in support of optimistic parallel simulation on myrinet clusters. Specifically, CCL implements a *non-blocking* execution mode of memory-to-memory data copy associated with checkpoint operations, based on data transfer capabilities provided by a programmable DMA engine on board of myrinet network cards. Re-synchronization between CPU and DMA activities must ...

Keywords: DMA, checkpointing, optimistic simulation, performance optimization

9	Incremental learning of linear model trees	
	Duncan Potts	
(3)	July 2004 Proceedings of the twenty-first international conference on Machine	
	learning ICML '04	
	Publisher: ACM Press	
	Full text available: 🔁 pdf(184.10 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings	
	A linear model tree is a decision tree with a linear functional model in each leaf. Previous model tree induction algorithms have operated on the entire training set, however there are many situations when an incremental learner is advantageous. In this paper we demonstrate that model trees can be induced incrementally using an algorithm that scales linearly with the number of examples. An incremental node splitting rule is presented, together with incremental methods for stopping the growth of	
10	Transparent incremental state saving in time warp parallel discrete event simulation	
③	July 1996 ACM SIGSIM Simulation Digest, Proceedings of the tenth workshop on	
	Parallel and distributed simulation PADS '96, Volume 26 Issue 1	
	Publisher: IEEE Computer Society, ACM Press	
	Full text available: pdf(901.70 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index	
	Publisher Site terms	
	Many systems rely on the ability to rollback (or restore) parts of the system state to undo or recover from undesired or erroneous computations. Examples of such systems include fault tolerant systems with checkpointing, editors with undo capabilities, transaction and data base systems and optimistically synchronized parallel and distributed simulations. An essential part of such systems is the state saving mechanism. It should not only allow efficient state saving, but also support efficient st	
	Keywords: Parallel Simulation, State Saving, Time Warp	
11	A CT II Pasca moder official for telegoriffication protocols	
	Vivek K. Shanbhag, K. Gopinath	
	May 2001 Proceedings of the 8th international SPIN workshop on Model checking of	
	software SPIN '01	
	Publisher: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.	
	Full text available: 🔀 pdf(167.49 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references	

Telecommunication protocol standards have in the past and typically still use both an

English description of the protocol (sometimes also followed with a behavioural and SDL model) and an ASN.1 specification of the data-model, thus likely making the specification incomplete. ASN.1 is an ITU/ISO data definition language which has been developed to describe abstractly the values protocol data units can assume; this is of considerable interest for model checking as subtyping in ASN.1 can be used ...

	_					
12	Wait-freedom vs. bounded wait-freedom in public data structures (extended abstract)	_				
٩	Hagit Brit, Shlomo Moran August 1994 Proceedings of the thirteenth annual ACM symposium on Principles of					
Ť	distributed computing PODC '94					
	Publisher: ACM Press					
	Full text available: pdf(993.30 KB) Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms					
	\cdot					
13	Parallel discrete event simulation					
٩	Richard M. Fujimoto					
October 1990 Communications of the ACM, Volume 33 Issue 10						
	Publisher: ACM Press					
	Full text available: pdf(7.32 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review					
	Parallel discrete event simulation (PDES), sometimes called distributed simulation, refers					
	to the execution of a single discrete event simulation program on a parallel computer.					
	PDES has attracted a considerable amount of interest in recent years. From a pragmatic					
	standpoint, this interest arises from the fact that large simulations in engineering,					
	computer science, economics, and military applications, to mention a few, consume enormous amounts of time on sequential machines. From an acade					
	chormous amounts of time off sequential machines. From an acade					
14	Telecommunications: Communications and network: benefits from semi-					
	asynchronous checkpointing for time warp simulations of a large state PCS model					
	Andrea Santoro, Francesco Quaglia					
	December 2001 Proceedings of the 33nd conference on Winter simulation WSC '01					
	Publisher: IEEE Computer Society					
	Full text available: pdf(121.12 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms					
	Checkpointing overhead is a major obstacle for the effectiveness of Time Warp parallel					
	discrete event simulators. Semi-asynchronous checkpointing is a recent solution to tackle					
	this obstacle for Time Warp simulations on distributed memory systems based on Myrinet.					
	In this solution, checkpoint operations are offloaded from the host CPU and are charged to					
	a DMA engine on board of Myrinet network cards. In this paper we report an empirical evaluation of the benefits from semi-asynchronous checkpoin					
	evaluation of the benefits from semi-asynchronous checkpoin					
15	Semi-asynchronous checkpointing for optimistic simulation on a Myrinet based NOW					
	Francesco Quaglia, Andrea Santoro	_				
	May 2001 Proceedings of the fifteenth workshop on Parallel and distributed					
	simulation PADS '01 Publisher: IEEE Computer Society					
	Full Assat and Nation (Fig. 140007 04 147)					
	Additional information: Idit citation, abstract, references, citings, index					
	<u>- ubilation of the state of th</u>					
	Great effort has been devoted to the design of optimized checkpointing strategies for optimistic parallel discrete event simulators. On the other hand there is less work in the					
	direction to improve the execution mode of any single checkpoint operation. Specifically,					
	checkpoint operations are typically charged to the CPU, thus leading to freezing of the					

simulation application while checkpointing is in progress, i.e. the execution mode of the checkpointing protocol is typically synchronous. ... 16 A framework for supporting data integration using the materialized and virtual approaches Richard Hull, Gang Zhou June 1996 ACM SIGMOD Record, Proceedings of the 1996 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data SIGMOD '96, Volume 25 Issue 2 Publisher: ACM Press Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index Full text available: pdf(1.38 MB) terms This paper presents a framework for data integration currently under development in the Squirrel project. The framework is based on a special class of mediators, called Squirrel integration mediators. These mediators can support the traditional virtual and materialized approaches, and also hybrids of them. In the Squirrel mediators, a relation in the integrated view can be supported as (a) fully materialized, (b) fully virtual, or (c) partially materialized (i.e., with some attributes mate ... 17 Optimistic simulation II: Conditional checkpoint abort: an alternative semantic for resynchronization in CCL Francesco Quaglia, Andrea Santoro, Bruno Ciciani May 2002 Proceedings of the sixteenth workshop on Parallel and distributed simulation PADS '02 Publisher: IEEE Computer Society Full text available: pdf(988.56 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references Publisher Site Recently, a Checkpointing and Communication Library (CCL) to support optimistic parallel simulation on myrinet based clusters has been presented. Beyond classical low latency message delivery functionalities, this library additionally offers CPU offloaded checkpointing functionalities based on data transfer capabilities provided by a programmable DMA engine on board of myrinet network cards. A re-synchronization functionality is also supported for both logical (i.e. data consistency) and practic ... Keywords: Optimistic Simulation, Rollback Based Synchronization, Checkpointing, Performance Optimization 18 State saving for interactive optimistic simulation Steve Franks, Fabian Gomes, Brian Unger, John Cleary June 1997 ACM SIGSIM Simulation Digest, Proceedings of the eleventh workshop on Parallel and distributed simulation PADS '97, Volume 27 Issue 1 Publisher: IEEE Computer Society, ACM Press Full text available: pdf(1.11 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index Publisher Site Time Warp's optimistic scheduling requires the maintenance of simulation state history to support rollback in the event of causality violations. State history, and the ability to rollback the simulation, can provide unique functionality for human-in-the-loop simulation environments. This paper investigates the use of Time Warp to output valid simulation state in a near real-time manner, re-execute portions of the simulation, and interactively probe simulation values to ascertain underlying cause ... 19 Superscalar design: Three extensions to register integration Vlad Petric, Anne Bracy, Amir Roth

November 2002 Proceedings of the 35th annual ACM/IEEE international symposium on Microarchitecture MICRO 35

Publisher: IEEE Computer Society Press

Full text available: pdf(1.37 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Register integration (or just integration) is a register renaming discipline that implements instruction reuse via physical register sharing. Initially developed to perform squash reuse, the integration mechanism can exploit more reuse scenarios. Here, we describe three extensions to the original design that expand its applicability and boost its performance impact. First, we extend squash reuse to general reuse. Whereas squash reuse maintains the concept of an instruction instance "owning" its ...

The complexity of crash failures

Mahesh Jayaram, George Varghese

August 1997 Proceedings of the sixteenth annual ACM symposium on Principles of distributed computing PODC '97

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: 📆 pdf(962.83 KB) Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms

Results 1 - 20 of 200

Result page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The ACM Portal is published by the Association for Computing Machinery. Copyright © 2007 ACM, Inc. Terms of Usage Privacy Policy Code of Ethics Contact Us

Useful downloads: Adobe Acrobat QuickTime Windows Media Player